

At \$2.00 per annum in advance,
Or \$2.50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XXXVIII.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1844.

NO. 22.

APPEALS FOR 1844.

State and County Taxes.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the taxable inhabitants within the County of Adams, Pennsylvania, either of State or County purpose, to Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, and Bankers, that the Board of Revision for said county will hold its Appeals for 1844, at the Commissioner's Office, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on the 26th and 27th days of February, and the 1st day of March, for the purpose of hearing all persons who may apply for redress, and to grant such relief as to them shall appear just and reasonable.

GEORGE SMYSER, *Esquire*
JAMES M'DIVITT, *S. J.*
GEORGE BAN-HOARD, *County*
JAMES PATTERSON, *County*
PETER DEHIL, *County*

test.—R. G. Harper, Clerk.

td

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinbefore mentioned will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Adams County, on confirmation and allowance on *Tuesday the 7th day of February next.*

The account of Henry Wimor, Administrator of the Estate of Rudolph Thomas, sen., deceased.

The account of John Plank and Daniel Plank, Administrators of the Estate of Conrad Plank, deceased.

The account of William Morrison, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Crim, deceased.

The final account of David Shaver, Esq., one of the Executors of the Estate of Jacob Ecker, deceased, who was Executor of the Estate of John Knugler, deceased.

The account of Joseph Sneedinger, Jr., Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Sneedinger, sen., deceased.

The account of Samuel Miller and Adam Miller, Administrators of the Estate of Adam Miller, deceased.

The account of Joseph Sneedinger, jun. Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Sneedinger, sen., deceased, who was Executor of Joseph Wanbold, deceased.

WILLIAM KING, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 29, 1844. 5

td

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber has now on hand, a large and extensive assortment of

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, at his Establishment in Chambersburg Street, next door to the Post Office.

GEORGE E. BETTLER.

N. B. Country merchants supplied on reasonable terms. G. E. B.

Feb. 12.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Trustees of Pennsylvania College have authorized the undersigned to offer at

A Lot of Ground, near the College Edifice, containing about 4 acres.

For terms apply to R. G. HARPER, S. FARNSTOCK, D. GILBERT,

Jan. 8.

CHEAP GOODS!

THE subscriber has on hand, at his Store in Mountpleasant township, a very fine assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS, which have been purchased on the most favorable terms, and will be sold VERY CHEAP, for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. He takes this opportunity of notifying those who are indebted to him that he needs money. They are, therefore, desired to call with him, and if they cannot pay all they owe, a part, and settle their accounts by Note.

JOHN MILLER,

Mountpleasant township, Jan. 29. 35

NOTICE.

CORNELIUS BRINKERHOFF, of Straban township, having executed an assignment of all his estate and effects to the subscriber in trust for the use of creditors—the subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said BRINKERHOFF to make immediate payment of their respective dues, and all persons having claims or demands against him to present them to the Assignee, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Assignee resides in Straban township.

HENRY BRINKERHOFF, Assignee.

Jan. 8.

WM. H. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL regularly attend the Courts of Adams County—and all business entrusted to his care in either Adams or Cumberland Counties, will meet with prompt attention.

Office in Carlisle, East Main Street—second door from the Public Square.

Dec. 4. 17

NOTICE.

THE subscriber purchased on the 17th instant, at Constable's sale, the following property of Jacob Wier to wit: Three split bottom Chairs, 1 glass Jars, 1 large Rocking-chair, 1 Settee, 1 vessel for setting meat, 1 Stove and Pipe, and 1 large Iron Kettle. I have lost said property in the hands of Mr. Wier, in his present use—subject to be reclaimed by me when I think proper. All persons are warned therefore, not to interfere with said property as it belongs to me.

JACOB HAIN,

Littlestown, Feb. 10.

17 THERE ARE ABOUT

15 or 20 Tons PLANTER,

For Sale at GEO. TRÖSTLER'S Mill

in Cumberland township.

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Littlestown, Feb. 10.

17

POETRY.

From the *Democratic Review* for February.

The *Harmony of the Universe*.

BY ALFRED B. STEELE.

God made the world in perfect harmony. Earth, air, and water, in its order each With its innumerable links, compose But one unbroken chain; he binds in soul The clasp that binds to His mighty arm. A sympathy throughout each order reigns, A touch upon one link is felt by all. His law and the influence reigns not For ever. The massy atoms of the earth, Earth'd by the motion of their quivering breast, Carry the movements in success through To the extremest bounds, so that the foot, Trampling, treads upon a soil that throbs With the equator's earthquake.

The tall oak, Thundering its fill in Apathenian woods, Though the storm a blow on the ear is lost, Displaces, with its groan, the mists of all, Until the swift and subtle messenger Bear, each from each, the unfulfilled son To the new palace of eternal Spring. That sinks along the Gangs—Ye, or pass The quick vivacious through the airy realms, Not lost until Time's last gasp they die.

The crazy iceberg rocking o'er the surge, Telling its pathway by its crashing bolts, Stands its keen teeth within the shuddering bark, When might bows black. Down, headlong, shoots the wreck.

Lost is the vortex in the dashing waves, And the wild scene heaves wildly as before; But every particle that whirl'd and bound'd Above the groaning, plunging mass, hath urged His fellow, and the motion thus begun'd. Lives in the rippled, edging flowery slopes Smooth as snow, where the hanging orange-branch Showers fragrant snow, and then it ruffles on, Until it sinks upon Eternity.

Thus naught is lost in that harmonious chain, That, changing moment by moment still, God, whose drawn breaths are ages, with those breaths Rems us the lustre. So 'twill ever be, Till with one wave of his majestic arm, He sums the clasp away, and drops the chain Again in chaos, shatter'd by its fall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Judge Gaston's Last Words.—The Clarion thus beautifully and impressively sketches the death-bed scene of this excellent man:

"His last words were in admirable keeping with the purity and piety of his long life. Surrounded by a few of his chosen friends, who were at his bed side on the first intimation of a danger to which he was insensible, he was relating with great playfulness, the particulars of a convivial party at Washington many years ago, and spoke of one who on that occasion avowed himself a 'free-thinker' in religion. 'From that day,' said Judge Gaston, 'I always looked on that man with distrust. I do not say that a Free Thinker *may* not be an honorable man—that he *may not* from high motives scorn to do a *mean* act—but I dare not *trust* him. A belief in an over-ruling Divinity, who shapes our ends, whose eye is upon us, & who will reward us according to our deeds, is necessary. We must believe and feel that there is a God—all-wise—and [raising himself, and seeming to swell with the thought.] Almighty!' There was a sudden rush of blood to the brain—he sank in the arms of his friends—and in five minutes his spirit was gone! Not a struggle betokened his flight. Not a groan pained the ear of his agonized friends. His body has gone to the dust—his spirit, we cannot doubt, now rests in the bosom of that God Almighty whose name was last on his lips, and to whom he had long given the homage of a pure and devout heart.

But there is a remedy, an effectual remedy, one that would essentially promote our own happiness, while it saves others from the pain which we have no right to inflict.

It is found in the commandments so emphatically enforced by our Holy Redeemer. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength." This is the first commandment, and the second is like, namely this—"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

This is the dignified mark to which Christians are called to aspire, and it is only in proportion as we advance towards this mark, that we shall be redeemed from the spirit of detraction, and become conformed to the Apostolic exhortation—"Let love be without dissimulation. Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is good. Be kindly affectioned one to another, in honor preferring one another."

Consider this and beware of the like.—The practice of insulting the religion of such persons as profess a faith different from their own has ever been a characteristic of the Oriental nations, and is illustrative of a passage in the New Testament which I have not seen explained by any of the commentators—I mean the expression of our Saviour where he denounces the votaries of avarice by declaring that "it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than it is for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." For a long time previous to Christ's appearance, it had been usual for the "sons of Ishmael" or Pagan Arabs of Asia Minor, to make hostile incursions into the towns of Judea, and riding their dromedaries into the synagogues, to desecrate the altar (whenever the Christians were in possession of a Greek village, they invariably ride into its church, and endeavor to force their Lord to desecrate the altar, in the manner above described). In order to put a stop to these enormities, the Jews hit upon the expedient of constraining the doors of the churches, &c., so that an ordinary sized man could not enter without stooping; and thus they completely foiled their persecutors: for the diminution of the Arabs to dismount, even on the most pressing occasion, is well known to such as have travelled among those sons of the desert. In the hyperbolic phraseology of the east, these diminished apertures were compared to the eye of a needle: and the impossibility of a camel making his way through them became, at length, a proverbial expression for any insuperable undertaking.—*Julia's Journal.*

Life at best is a mingled yarn, few of its afflictions but are accompanied by some alleviation—none of its alloy that is not mixed with some unrevealed blessing.

Some of our finest exotics have been imported from barren deserts: some of our noblest ideas have been the offspring of an undivided mind.

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In *Judge not in unguarded Conversation.*

Sometimes, by unguarded conversation, we are led to conclusions from premises, the foundation of which we have not ascertained, and which, perhaps, only exist in the imagination of the speaker. One for some reason apprehends that a certain thing has been done, or is likely to be done. A suspicious and careless hearer infers, or understands, that it has already taken place; and so reports it abroad, however disadvantageous to the party concerned. It becomes the subject of conversation in different circles, and finally is woven into a tale that passes for absolute fact. Many a calumny has traveled far and wide, whose origin has been as small and unjustifyable as this; and the destruction of confidence and esteem among friends, once dear to each other, has been the consequence.

We may seek to palliate such indiscretions, or endeavor to cover ourselves from censure, by saying that the story was no fabrication of ours, and that we never could have dreamed the mere hint we dropped would have produced such unpleasant consequences; but how slight a covering for us is this, when, by failing faithfully to repress the first risings of a temptation to break the law of kindness, we have inflicted mortification and pain upon a fellow being!

And is there *no remedy* for this growing deformity which, like a leprosy, cleaves so closely to the human race? Must it continue to invade the peace and happiness of individuals, of families, and of communities? Would that we possessed a more just sense of the tenderness we owe to each other, as fallen and erring creatures, subject to be taken captive by our unweary foe in moments of weakness! that a faithful watch were set at the door of our lips, to prevent the breath of slander from asailing the innocent, or magnifying the faults of the guilty! "In the multitude of words there wanteth not sin: but he that refraineth his lips is wise."

The proper cultivation and storing of the mind with useful knowledge, would be an important auxiliary in the cause; it would tend to direct our conversation towards subjects of permanent interest and utility, and would weaken that strong propensity of our social circles to criticise the conduct and character, and to dwell upon the mistakes and foibles of our fellows.

But there is a remedy, an effectual remedy, one that would essentially promote our own happiness, while it saves others from the pain which we have no right to inflict.

It is found in the commandments so emphatically enforced by our Holy Redeemer. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength." This is the first commandment, and the second is like, namely this—"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

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HANDBILLS, BLANKS,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Bank of Gettysburg, Sept. 29, 1843.
The following REAL ESTATE is offered at Private Sale—

No. 1. A Tract of Land, in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert Young, Jacob Clappadiddle, and others, on which are erected a

Stone Dwelling-house, Stone Spring House, and Frame Barn, containing about 151 Acres, net measure.

No. 2. A Tract of Land, adjoining the above described Tract, containing about 26 Acres, under fence—occupied by John Rummett.

No. 3. A Tract of Land, in Straban township, adjoining lands of Daniel Comfort and others—occupied by Emanuel Kemper, containing 187 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

Frame Dwelling-house, and Frame Barn.

No. 4. A Lot containing 2 Acres, more or less, on Baltimore street in the Borough of Gettysburg, on which are erected a two-story

Brick House, and Frame Back Building, Ice and Ball-houses, and a small Frame Barn, with a Hydrant of Spring Water at the kitchen door—at present occupied by Henry Ferry.

Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Currier.

Oct. 2.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of Jacob Herreter, son of Hamiltonian township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber—he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Executor resides in Hamiltonian township.

JACOB HERRETER, Esq.

Jan. 15.

Doctor C. Ehmann, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Office in Chambersburg street, next door to Mr. C. Weaver's Confectionery, also two doors east of Mr. J. J. Thompson's Stage Office, in Gettysburg,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of this place, and the public generally, and more especially to those who are suffering from Chronic Diseases, and respectfully informs them, that he professes to cure all kinds of Acute and Chronic Diseases,

which are in their nature curable, in a perfect, easy and mild manner. The medicine is administered internally, is pleasant to the taste, and easily taken. His charges will be moderate.

He will visit patients, when called upon, at their respective places of residence, in this place or its vicinity.

Medical consultation can be had daily until 9 o'clock, p. m., unless absent on professional duties.

Gettysburg, Oct. 9. 6m

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber is now receiving and prepared to supply his former customers and his friends generally, with

ANTHRACITE COAL, from the celebrated "Lee," "Smith," and "Mallinckrodt" Mines of Wyoming;

Mammoth Vein, & Panther Head, of Pinegrove; and SHAMOKIN from Sunbury.

Lime-burners are invited to call, for they can at all times be furnished with Coal from the different mines enumerated above, on as good terms as can be had at any other place.

BITUMINOUS COAL,

From the Karkense Vein, superior for Blacksmiths, is constantly on hand, and will be sold CHEAP.

Remember the old-established Coal Yard adjoining the Rail road, in N. Beaver-street.

GEORGE S. MORRIS.

York, Aug. 7. 11

PROTECTION AGAINST

LOSS BY FIRE.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection

Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following

Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, John Moore, David W. McCullough, James Weakley, A. G. Miller, Philip T. Pangier, Samuel Woods, Abraham Kurtz, George Brindle, & Scott Coyle,

call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

Every person insuring becomes a member of the company, and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expense of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$500 on the \$1,000, for which he will have to pay \$2,500 for five years, and \$1,500 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, Pres.

Feb. 5. 6m

The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq.,

General Agent for Adam County

James A. Thompson, Gettysburg.

David Ziegler, do.

Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburg.

Henry Myers, Esq. New Chester.

Henry Mayer, Esq. Abbottstown.

Daniel Comfort, Straban townsh.

Abraham King, Esq. Hagerstown.

David Blythe, Esq. Millerstown.

Thos. T. Wierman, Arentsville.

Wm. Morrison, Esq. Bendersville.

Dr. D. McElroy, East Berlin.

TEMPERANCE.—The Mumm

burg Temperance Society, will meet at

the Church in that village, on TUESDAY EVENING

THE 26th INST. at 6 o'clock.

JACOB F. HOOVER, V. Pres.

Feb. 12. 11

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Superior Cooking Stove.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to S. BENTZ'S FARMER'S COOK STOVE, as an article superior to any yet offered to the public for cooking purposes.

It has got up expressly to answer the wants of the farmer, and will not fail to please all who may require a good sized COOK STOVE. One

of the many advantages possessed by this stove

is that water, apple butter, clothing, &c. can

be boiled in a large copper kettle, at the same time

whilst cooking is going for 20 or 30 persons.

It is decidedly superior for baking the heat

being completely under the control of the cook

top of the oven, and thus baked with perfect regu-

larity, it is unnecessary to give any further

detail of its advantages. Please refer to the

subjoined certificate from Wm. P. Elliot, Esq., my department of my domestic establishment—Patient Agent, Washington City. Many testi-

monials equally flattering could be furnished, for which I acknowledge myself indebted to your genius and enterprise.

I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.

W. M. P. ELLIOT, Patent Agent.

Those who want a superior Cook Stove, will

do well to try this article. They are warranted

or no sole. S. BENTZ.

Born-boro', Md. May 10, 1843.

Washington, May 3d. 1843.

To SAMUEL BENTZ, Esq.

Dear Sir—I have tried the Cooking Stove

that you send me and am well pleased with its

performance. My expectations are more than

realized. I believe it will perform more Cook-

ing in less time, and with less fuel, than any of the

various Cooking Stoves that I have tried du-

ring twenty five years' connection with the Pa-

cific Office. Its merits need only be more

known to insure its fame throughout the

country. I am at length satisfied in the culina-

ry department of my domestic establishment.

J. D. PAXTON & CO.

Caledonia, Franklin Co. Nov. 6. 11

Sept. 17, 1843.

Farmers and Others,

are respectfully informed that the undersigned

have now in process of construction a number

of them, to which their attention is invited.

He can at all times be found either at his

Plough manufactory, east end of York street,

or at Kurtz's hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public

should bear in mind that it is Dr. Wistar's

Balsam of Wild Cherry that performs those

remarkable cures which are published in ev-

ery part of the country, and not the articles

of similar name that are occasionally puffed

into temporary notice. Those may be good

but we know nothing about them.

Let every man, woman and child read the

following, and if it does not satisfy all of the

great virtues of this medicine, let them go

to 125 Fulton street, and see the original—

with numerous other testimonials of like

character:

WATERTOWN, N. Y. Sept. 15, 1843.

DEAR SIR—I owe it to the afflicted to in-

form you that in January last I was attacked

by a very violent cold, caused by working

in the water, which settled on my lungs. It

was accompanied by a very severe pain in

my breast and sides, and also a distressing

cough. I had in attendance all the best

medical aid in our village. But after ex-

hausting their skill to no avail, they pro-

mounced my disease confirmed consump-

tion; and they one and all gave me up to

die. After much persuasion, I got the con-

sent of my Physician to use the Balsam of

Wild Cherry, prepared by Dr. Wistar. I

purchased of the Agent in our place one bot-

le, before using half of which I began to

gain strength, and it was very evident my

cough was better and my symptoms in every

way improving. I have now used three bot-

les, and am restored to perfect health.—

This result is alone owing to the use of Dr.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; and I take

this method of giving you the information,

partly to pay the debt of gratitude I owe you,

and partly that others similarly afflicted may

know where to apply for relief.

Very truly yours,

JAMES SAGE.

Mr. PALMER, Druggist, under date of Wa-

terville, Sept. 24, 1843, writes—The state-

ment given you by Mr. James Sage is well

known to be true by the whole community.

It certainly was a most remarkable cure.—

The sale of the Balsam is very good, and

success in cure truly flattering.

Yours, respectfully,

D. D. PALMER.

Let the afflicted call and see our certi-

cates. They prove conclusively that they



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, February 26th, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

The Whig State Convention will meet at Harrisburg on Monday next, the 11th of March. The different Counties will be pretty generally represented.

The body of a man named SAMUEL FIRESTONE, was found on Tuesday last, about six miles from East Berlin, in his country. It is supposed that he had been lying under the snow for the last three weeks. He was about 10 years of age.

Hon. William Wilkins resigned his seat in Congress on Tuesday last; and took his oath of office on the same day, as Secretary of War.

Suicide.—Mr. Lambert Thomas, druggist, of Baltimore, terminated his life on Monday last, by taking *corrosive sublimate*. He was about 30 years of age, and a single man. He had been laboring (says the American) for some time past under great mental excitement on the subject of religion; and it is supposed that the rash act was committed whilst in a state of insanity.

Mr. Cooper's Resolutions

Are still under discussion in the House of Representatives. Messrs. Brady, Dunlap, and Lawrence, have spoken in their favor since our last; and Messrs. McFadden and Cummings against them.

On the 16th Mr. Cooper read in his place a bill to authorize the Lower Presbyterian Congregation of Marsh-creek in Adams county, to elect a board of Trustees.

On the 19th Mr. Cooper presented the petition of citizens of Adams county, for the repeal of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt; one for the abolition of capital punishment; three for a dog tax in Adams county; two for the repeal of the school law; four for the extension of the lien law to Adams county; one for the exemption of \$300 worth of goods from execution; and one from David Ziegler, an old soldier, for a pension.

Appropriation Bill.

On Wednesday last the Committee of Ways and Means reported the Appropriation Bill, recommending increased taxation, and the creation of a Board of Commissioners to graduate the Taxes. The report was ordered to be printed.

A bill to divide the city and the incorporated districts of the county of Philadelphia into wards for the election of Councilmen, passed the Senate on Wednesday, 16 to 10.

The resolution to furnish each member of the Legislature with two daily newspapers, has become a law, without the signature of the Governor.

An enthusiastic Whig meeting was held at Harrisburg on Monday evening last, at which addresses were delivered by Wm. B. Reed, Esq. of Philadelphia; Judge Reed, of Carlisle; and Hon. James Cooper, and D. M. Smyser, Esq. of Gettysburg.

Allegheny United.

A Whig and Anti-masonic Union Convention was held at Pittsburg on Wednesday last. The Hon. HARMON DENNY was unanimously elected Delegate to the Baltimore National Convention; and C. Darragh, M. Hampton, R. S. Cassat, T. H. Stewart, and Gen. W. Marks, Delegates to the Harrisburg 4th of March Convention, with instructions to support Gen. MARSHAL for Governor. HARMON DENNY was recommended to the Baltimore Convention, as Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Clay.

The Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the room of Mr. Wilkins, will meet on the 6th of March.

Handsome Present.—The Whigs of Philadelphia a few weeks ago, resolved to present a pair of silver pitchers to Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, as a testimonial of the feelings of respect they entertained for him for his exertions in the late canvass for Governor in Tennessee. The pitchers are finished, and are beautiful. Each weighs about 90 ounces; and the surface of them is covered with chasing, splendidly executed. Upon one side is a picture of Henry Clay's residence at Ashland—and on the other a view of an orator addressing a political meeting from the stump, and over each a soaring eagle.

Arrival of the Hiberna.

The steamer Hiberna arrived at Boston on Monday, in 1½ days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 11th inst. She met much ice in the latter part of the trip.

The commercial news is important. Cotton had gone up 10¢ with very large sales—cotton bales having been sold in Liverpool in these weeks!

Parliament was opened on the 1st inst. by the Queen in person. There is nothing of interest in her speech, except as regards Ireland. She says she is determined to maintain inviolate the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

The trials in Ireland are proceeding—and excite intense interest.

The Governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation for holding an election for two members of Congress, in the Districts lately represented by Messrs. Gilmer and Wise, on the 4th day of April, the day of the State election.

British Ministers.—At one o'clock on Wednesday last (we learn from the Madisonian) the ceremony of taking official leave, on the part of Mr. Fox, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the British Government at Washington, and of the presentation of the Right Hon. Sir RICHARD PAKENHAM, the new Envoy and Minister, took place in the President's reception room. The President was attended by the members of his Cabinet, and Sir Richard by the gentlemen attached to the Mission. The addresses of Mr. Fox and Mr. Pakenham on the occasion, and the President's replies, were very apt and pleasing. Mr. Pakenham is a cousin of Gen. Pakenham, who fell at New Orleans.

Election of President and Vice President.—On Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives of the U. States, Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, presented a memorial from citizens of Ohio, asking Congress to provide a law by which the election of Electors for President and Vice President should take place upon one day in all the States of the Union. The memorial praying for this object was read in the House, and (says the American) seemed to excite some interest among the members, irrespective of party. It was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Benton and the Oregon.—In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Benton said he was informed as to the Oregon question, and at the proper time, Special Minister or not, he meant to be heard upon it. If Great Britain, with not the shadow of a title to any of the territory in question, wished to obtain the best part of it, she must fight for it. This was not to be a Massachusetts or Maine question. It was a question of National honor, and could not be settled by the counting-house rule of profit and loss.

The House of Representatives adjourned over Tuesday for the purpose of visiting the U. S. Steamer Princeton, which is now in the Potomac. The vessel is quite a lion, and has been visited by all the Government "officials." She is said to be very powerful as a vessel of war.

A resolution was offered in the Senate on Tuesday from the Committee on Foreign Relations, calling upon the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the Senate whether the American flag has been used to promote the Slave trade; also for any correspondence on the subject between our Government and Portugal.

The Senate of the U. States is still occupied with the discussion of Mr. McDowell's anti-Tariff bill, and the Oregon question.

The newly elected members of Congress in Maryland, have already taken their seats in the House of Representatives.

The 21st Rule.—This long-debated question has not yet been set at rest in the House of Representatives, but still occupies a portion of every day. The following sketch of Thursday's proceedings on the subject we copy from the Baltimore American. But few, we think, can be found who will justify the language of Mr. Ainsworth.

ORDER OF THE DAY—21st RULE.—The House proceeded at once to the consideration of the order of the day. Mr. DELLET, of Ala., being entitled to the floor. Mr. D. spoke with much earnestness and ability, and his speech commanded much attention. He reviewed the proceedings of the House upon the subject of Abolition Petitions at the present session of Congress, for the purpose of showing how much time had been devoted to this subject, and how ultra had been the opinions expressed upon it.

The petitioners had resorted to every means which ingenuity could devise, to evade the Rule of the House. Mr. Dellet, in reviewing the proceedings of the House, alluded to the Resolution introduced by Mr. Hale of N. H., for cutting down the Home Squadron, and upon which an abolition speech had been hung of great bitterness.

Mr. DELLET.—“Oh no! but I know how soon you may. I said you introduced Resolutions upon which the gentleman from Ohio made an abolition speech. That gentleman (Mr. Giddings) desired that the Home Squadron should be cut down for fear it should aid the South, and prevent slaves from running away.”

Mr. COBBIN.—“Shall I set the gentleman from Alabama right?”

Mr. DELLET.—“The gentleman from Ohio cannot set me right upon this subject.” Mr. D. then proceeded to point out with minuteness and great eloquence the services of Southern men and slaveholders to the whole country. Those who could not see this were governed by bias to the South. Mr. D. then turned his attention to Mr. Bradbury of New York, whom he answered in a good spirit. He denied that Congress could abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and said that Mr. B.'s argument was the first defence he had heard from a lawyer, that because Congress had exclusive legislative power here, it could abolish slavery.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Bank of Gettysburg, Sept. 29, 1843.

THE following REAL ESTATE is offered

At Private Sale—

No. 1. A Tract of Land, in Mount-
pleasant township, Adams county, adjoining
lands of Robert Young, Jacob Clapsaddle, and
others, on which are erected a

Stone Dwelling-house,

Stone Spring House, and Frame

Barn, containing about 151 Acres,

great measure.

No. 2. A Tract of Land, adjoining

the above described Tract, containing about 26

Acres, under fence—occupied by John Run-

mel.

No. 3. A Tract of Land, in Straban

township, adjoining lands of Daniel Comfort and

others—occupied by Emanuel Kemper, contain-

ing 167 Acres, more or less, on which are

erected a

Frame Dwelling-house,

and Frame Barn.

No. 4. A Lot containing 2 Acres,

more or less, on Baltimore street in the Borough

of Gettysburg, on which are erected a two-story

Brick House,

and Frame Back Building, Ice and

Bath-houses, and a small Frame Barn,

with a Hydrant of Spring water at the kitchen

door—at present occupied by Henry Ferry.

Terms will be made known on applica-

tion to the subscriber.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Cashier.

Oct. 2.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testimonial on the Estate of

Jacob Hereter, son of Hamiltonian

township, Adams county, deceased, having been

granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives no-

tice to those indebted to said Estate to call and

settle the same; and those who have claims to

present the same, properly authenticated, for

settlement.

The Executor resides in Hamiltonian

township.

JACOB HERETER, Esq.

Jan. 15.

61

Doctor C. Ehrmann,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Office in Chambersburg street, next door to Mr.

C. Weiser's Confectionery, also two doors east

of Mr. J. A. Thompson's Drug Office, in

Gettysburg.

MEMBERS his professional services to the

citizens of this place and the public gen-

erally, and more especially to those who are suf-

fering from Chronic Diseases, and respectfully

informs them, that he professes to cure all kinds of

Acute and Chronic Diseases,

which are in their nature curable in a perfect

easy and mild manner. The medicine is admin-

istered internally, is pleasant to the taste, and

easily taken. His charges will be moderate.

He will visit patients, when called upon, at

their respective places of residence, in this place

or its vicinity.

Medical consultation can be had daily until

9 o'clock, P. M., unless absent on professional

duties.

Gettysburg, Oct. 4.

6m

GOAL! GOAL!

THE subscriber is now receiving and

preparing to supply his former customers and

his friends generally, with

ANTHRACITE COAL,

from the celebrated "Lee," "Smith," and "Hal-

lenback" Mines of Wyoming.

Mammoth Vein, & Panther Head,

of Pine Grove, and SHA-MOKIN from Sunbury.

Lime-burners are invited to call, for they

can at all times be furnished with Coal from the

different mines enumerated above, on as good

terms as can be had in any other place.

BITUMINOUS COAL.

From the Karkhouse Vein, superior for Black

smiths, is constantly on hand, and will be sold

cheap.

Remember the old-established Coal Yard,

adjoining the Rail road, in N. Beaver-street,

GEORGE S. MORRIS,

York, Aug. 7.

PROTECTION AGAINST

LOSS BY FIRE.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection

Company, being incorporated by an Act of

the Legislature, and fully organized and in op-

eration under the direction of the following

Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, John

Moore, David W. McCullough, Thomas Paxton,

Wm. Moore, Samuel Galbraith, James Paxton,

A. G. Miller, Philip Spangler, Samuel Woods,

Abraham Kurz, George Brumle, & Scott Coyle

call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumber-

land and Adams Counties to the cheapness of

the rates, and the many advantages which this

kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a mem-

ber of the company and takes part in the choice

of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is

ever paid, the average of the company

and indemnity against losses, which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent removals is

avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must

give his premium note for the cheapest class at

the rate of five per centum, which will be \$5.00

for five years, and \$1.50 for survey and policy;

and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater

amount than the funds on hand will cover, and

then no more will be required than a pro rata

share. These rates are much cheaper than those

of other companies, except such as are incorpo-

rated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, Pres.

A. G. MILLER, Secy.

Feb. 5.

6m

THE following named gentlemen have

been appointed AGENTS for Adams county

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq.

General Agent for Adams County.

James A. Thompson, Gettysburg.

David Ziegler, do.

Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburgh.

Henry Myers, Esq. New Chester.

Henry Mayer, Esq. Abbottstown.

Daniel Comfort, Straban township.

Abraham King, Esq. Hunkerstown.

David Blythe, Esq. Millersburg.

Thos. T. Wierman, Arendtsville.

Wm. Morrison, Esq. Bendersville.

Dr. D. Mellinger, East Berlin.

THE Fairfield Total Abstinence Tem-

perance Society will meet at the Brick

Church in Fairfield, on Saturday the 23d of March,

at 1 o'clock. The friends of Temperance and

the public generally are invited to attend.

E. R. A. MOORE Secy.

Feb. 19.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Superior Cooking Stove.

THE attention of the public is respectfully

called to S. BENTZ'S FARMER'S COOK

STOVE, as an article superior to any yet offered

to the public for cooking purposes.

It was got up expressly to answer the wants

of the Farmer, and will not fail to please all who

have a good sized COOK-STOVE. One

may require a good sized COOK-STOVE. One

of the many advantages possessed by this stove

is that water, apple butter, clothing, &c. can be

boiled in a large copper kettle, at the same time

whilst cooking is doing for 20 or 30 persons—

It is decidedly superior for baking, the heat being

completely under the control of the cook,

who can apply it to the bottom as well as at the

top of the oven, and that bake with perfect regu-

larity. It is unnecessary to give any further

details of its advantages. Please refer to the

advertisements in the Adams Sentinel for

more information.

Those who want a superior Cook Stove will

do well to try this article. They are warranted

on up to \$100.00.

S. BENTZ, Esq.

Boonsboro, Md. May 10, 1843.

Brasilia, May 11, 1843.

S. BENTZ.

To SAMUEL BENTZ, Esq.

Dear Sir—I have tried the Cooking Stove,

that you sent me, and am well pleased with its

performance. My expectations are more than

realized. I believe it will perform more Cook-

ADAMS SENTINEL.

For the Adams Sentinel.

Phrenakosmian Anniversary.

MR. HARPER.—The dull monotony of our quiet village was broken on Thursday evening last, by the interesting exercises of the "Phrenakosmian Society of Pennsylvania College." As is usual upon all such occasions, a crowded house and a listening audience testified the interest our citizens always manifest in encouraging the attempts, and eliciting the aspirations of Youth.

The first Oration on "Infirmities of Genius" was a chaste and beautiful production, evincing good talent, and much knowledge. The orator, JOSEPH P. CLARKSON, was a pleasing and graceful speaker. His slow and distinct enunciation, and the accurate system of his production, enabled the audience to hear and understand without effort. The whole history of Genius seemed to be mapped plainly before us; here blotted by vanity—there by insolence; here blotted with the excess of passion, and chequered all over with eccentricities and foibles: and all illustrated too by appropriate examples, proving, as he said, that Genius was a moral paradox, and seems to have been generated of

The sun-beams of Heaven & the slime of Earth.'

The second speaker, GEORGE A. NIXON, presented us with a patriotic and excellent Oration upon the "Destiny of America." He pointed out our advantages as a nation, our dangers, and our duties. His speech was composed of much good sense, and good advice.

BRAD M. SCHNECKE followed upon the "Conjectural Origin of the Extinct Nations of America." Although quite young, the novel reasonings and bold speculations of Mr. S. were supported by logic and research that would have done credit to many an elder head. His premises were correct, and seemed to be sustained by thought and reading; his deductions were ingenious and interesting; his language beautiful and elegant; and his whole performance evinced a fine imagination, extensive knowledge, and a mind calculated for able and philosophical reasonings.

The fourth speaker, W. B. HILLARD, closed the exercises with an Oration upon the "Downfall of Constantinople." His animated and eloquent declamation, joined to a beautifully written and sensible oration, was creditable to him, self and honorable to the Society. That part of his production that referred to the effect of the fall of the Eastern Empire upon the resurrection of learning, is not often surpassed in Academical performances. Every one of that enlightened auditory, as they listened almost breathlessly to the eloquent and graphic portray of that magnificent Empire in all its relations, extension and effects, concluded, with Mr. HILLARD, that it was indeed "noble in its rise, venerable in its existence, and glorious in its fall."

The entire performance was unusually good. The Society has lost none of its high reputation, nor ever will, as long as they remember and imitate these gentlemen who have acquired so much honor for themselves, and so much honor for the Society.

Our citizens ought to hail with joy each returning exercise of the Literary Societies, and they will, as long as they are presented with such a "feast of reason" as the Thirteenth Anniversary Celebration of the Phrenakosmian Society.

Important from the African Squadron.

By private advices *via* England from the African squadron, up to the night of the 30th of November, we are informed (says the N. Y. Herald) that Commodore PERRY was engaged in an effort to obtain the surrender of the murderers of the crew of the schooner, *Mary Cutler*, from the native tribes, inhabiting the coast, near which that unfortunate vessel was taken.

The Commodore had been twice on shore, escorted by sixteen boats of the squadron, and four hundred marines and light armed seamen, and had held two *palavers* with the chiefs, but with little prospect of success, although it was known that the murderers were concealed in the town.

It was expected that on the 1st of December a landing would be made for the purpose of inflicting summary punishment by burning the town, when it was thought the negroes would make an obstinate defence.

A correspondent of the New York American, writing from Washington, says:

Mr. Wilkins is rather a lucky man in the way of political prizes. He is a Pennsylvanian, as you know—a Tariff man—and a var. Buren man—yet goes in as one of an Anti-Tariff, anti-Van Buren administration. He is an ex-senator, ex-minister to Russia—and now an ex-member of Congress—and in a short year will be ex-minister of War.—"Come like shadows, so depart."

The Maryland election has added to the fervor and confidence of our friends not a little; and in a corresponding degree lengthened the faces of Van Burenism.

But fervor and confidence will avail little without action and organization, and for these the time is close at hand.

Politics in South Carolina.—Every day (says the Augusta Sentinel) new lights are bursting forth, which show most conclusively the tendency of things in Carolina. The last "Cheraw Gazette" has the following:

"On the Fence?"—The withdrawal of Mr. Calhoun from the contest for the Presidency, and the recent action of the Locofofo majority in Congress on the subjects of the tariff, abolition, &c., have forced us to take no active part in the present contest for the advancement of men, and induced us to climb to the top rail of Uncle Sam's fence, and coolly look on during the approaching crisis."

Destructive Fire in New Orleans.—We learn from the New Orleans papers of the 16th instant, that a fire broke out the day before in the Orleans Cotton Press, which, before it could be extinguished, destroyed 8,500 bales of Cotton, worth \$100,000. The Bee says:

The damage done to the building could possibly be repaired for \$25,000, and the engine and two screws for \$10,000 more, making the total loss as far as could be estimated by a rough calculation \$375,000, which we understand is fully covered by insurance—the cotton in this city, and the building in the offices in this city, in London and Paris. This building was considered the largest in the world. It fronts upon the Mississippi and on the Rossignac and New Leeve streets, and is 632 feet in front, by 305 in breadth. It was built by an incorporated company at a cost of \$750,000, and is capable of storing thirty thousand bales of cotton, which amount, we understand, was yesterday morning under its roof. It has been for some years leased to Messrs. Freeland and Behan, at the rate of \$25,000 per annum. One of the engines and two of the screws are uninjured, and can be immediately put into active operation.

Another paper states that ten thousand bales of Cotton were burnt, and that the whole loss will probably reach \$600,000 or \$700,000.

Explosion and Destructive Fire.—At Erie, Pennsylvania, about mid-day of the 12th inst., a tremendous explosion of gas occurred in the blast furnace of the Presque Isle Foundry Company, which set fire to and reduced to ashes the entire building enclosing the foundries, pattern shop, machine shop, and finishing room, which occupied an area of 240 by 85 feet.

The explosion, contrary to the usual course, took a downward direction mainly, finding vent through the aperture for drawing of the metal, and threw out several tons of molten metal, ignited coal, &c., which, on escaping from confinement, took an upward and scattered direction to the roof, thus igniting several hundred square feet of the same instantly. A strong wind was blowing from the South, which, with the tremendous blast from the furnace below, drove the flames with irresistible fury through the main building, which was of frame work, and dry as match-wood. The loss is believed by the Company to be between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

From Peru.—A passenger in the brig America, at New York from Chagres, informs the editors of the Journal of Commerce that Gen. Castillo, (who by the former accounts was near the Bolivian frontier at the head of 1500 men,) had advanced to the neighborhood of Lima, revolutionizing the country as he proceeded. About the 14th November President Vivanco left Lima in order to give him battle. Castillo had already had an engagement with a body of Government troops and defeated them. Little doubt was entertained that he would soon enter Lima, and be comfortably seated in the Presidential chair.

S. S. Wright and Aaron Dresser, two citizens of New York, who participated in the insurrection in Canada several years ago, and were tried and sent to Van Dieman's land by the British authorities, have returned to their homes by way of London, after an absence of four years. These men were released, with several others, for general good conduct.

They have published a letter in the New York Tribune, in which they state that fifty-four Americans are still in captivity in Van Dieman's Land.

Locomotives.—Mr. Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, has left for Russia, carrying with him a pattern Locomotive Engine, made by order of the Emperor, who, after a fair trial, preferred the American. Mr. Winans has the contract for completing 162 Locomotives, amounting to four millions of dollars, the work to be done in Russia and completed in 1848; when, we presume, the railroads being all finished, the Emperor will pour in his army on Turkey and Circassia. These preparations are of the highest importance to the peace of Europe. An army of 200,000 men and equipments can be transported to the borders of Turkey by railroads.

An Angel.—There are angels who walk this earth and are seen in the body. One of them is Miss Dix, of Albany. She has devoted several years of her life to visiting and inquiring into the condition of the pauper lunatics in every section of the State, and she has unveiled a mass of gross corruption, abuse, and most heartless and infamous cruelty practised upon those whose minds are distraught, that is without parallel. In exposing the abuses she corrects the evil, for such things cannot exist when exposed to the light of day. She shows, as she affirms, that the dungeons of Spielberg and Chillon, and the prisons of the Court of Inquisition, before their destruction, afforded no more heartrending spectacles than the dungeons (not subterranean) of the Albany Alms House a year ago. Go on, sweet philanthropist, in thy holy work, and God speed thee.—N. Y. *Journal*.

The Legislature of Michigan has passed a law making Seduction a Penitentiary offence. The term of imprisonment is limited to five years.

Complimentary.—The Speaker of the Alabama Legislature, in taking leave of the House, consoled himself in the conviction that if they had done no good to their constituents, they had done nothing to injure them.

The National Intelligencer truly says in reference to the recent Maryland election—

The more we see of the returns from the late Congressional election in Maryland, the more do we become satisfied of the decisiveness of the triumph which the Whigs have just achieved in that patriotic old State. In the five districts where our political opponents placed regular candidates in the field in opposition to those presented by the Whigs, the aggregate majority is even greater than that which was given to General Harrison in 1840, and would probably have been still larger if the vote of last week had been as full as that of 1840.

This is the greatest political victory which any party has obtained in Maryland for many years, and clearly demonstrates, not only that she adheres to her ancient Whig faith, and may be confidently relied on in the great contest which is to take place next November, but that Whig principles are spreading and acquiring a firmer foothold than ever among her people.

The following statement of the majorities given at the late election to her Representatives in Congress is nearly correct—(there being no regular opposition in the 5th District the vote of 4519 is inserted.)

1st District.	John M. S. Causin	113
2d	Frederick Bringle	473
3d	John Wethered	525
4th	John P. Kennedy	595
5th	Jacob A. Preston	17
6th	Thos. A. Payne (vote of 40)	208
		4792

The Philadelphia American says:

They do say about town that Maryland has found a way of settling all differences as to the comparative merits of General Ticket and Districts for closing members of Congress. Her plan secures the advantages of both systems, and is commendable to the Whigs for universal adoption. So says the New York Tribune, and we are more than half inclined to the same way of thinking.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says: "The United States have adopted a policy more nearly approaching free trade than any other civilized nation of the world. Even under our present oppressive black, abominable tariff, as the Journal of Commerce calls it, the amount of duties levied upon all our imports is only about twenty-three million dollars; while upon our exports, which but slightly exceed our imports, and which are chiefly articles of prime necessity to the rest of the world, and can be got only of us, other nations impose a duty of about one hundred and thirty million dollars. When other nations show the same liberality that we do, it will be time enough to talk about free trade."

A boy about 16 years of age, named Gottlieb Williams, Jr. killed a lad named Peter Dösscher, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, by stabbing him with a butcher knife. The two boys had been acquainted only a few days. They met in the High street market, got to quarreling, and one or two blows were given. Williams then turned and sprang to a stall opposite, snatched up a butcher's knife, ran at the deceased, and plunged it up to the hilt in his body just above the lip, making a wound about eight inches deep, in the direction of his heart.

Hon. B. F. PORTER, of *Patagonia*.—At a recent meeting, held at *Tu-caboo* (A.M.) to invite Mr. Clay to visit that city, the Hon. B. F. PORTER took occasion to explain the course he felt it his duty to pursue since Mr. Calhoun, his first choice for the Presidency, had withdrawn his name, and delivered a speech in which he avowed his determination to support HENRY CLAY, in the coming contest against Martin Van Buren.

They have published a letter in the New York Tribune, in which they state that fifty-four Americans are still in captivity in Van Dieman's Land.

Commodore Perry was engaged in an effort to obtain the surrender of the murderers of the crew of the schooner, *Mary Cutler*, from the native tribes, inhabiting the coast, near which that unfortunate vessel was taken.

The Commodore had been twice on shore, escorted by sixteen boats of the squadron, and four hundred marines and light armed seamen, and had held two *palavers* with the chiefs, but with little prospect of success, although it was known that the murderers were concealed in the town.

It was expected that on the 1st of December a landing would be made for the purpose of inflicting summary punishment by burning the town, when it was thought the negroes would make an obstinate defence.

A correspondent of the New York American, writing from Washington, says:

Mr. Wilkins is rather a lucky man in the way of political prizes. He is a Pennsylvanian, as you know—a Tariff man—and a var. Buren man—yet goes in as one of an Anti-Tariff, anti-Van Buren administration. He is an ex-senator, ex-minister to Russia—and now an ex-member of Congress—and in a short year will be ex-minister of War.—"Come like shadows, so depart."

The Maryland election has added to the fervor and confidence of our friends not a little; and in a corresponding degree lengthened the faces of Van Burenism.

But fervor and confidence will avail little without action and organization, and for these the time is close at hand.

Politics in South Carolina.—Every day (says the Augusta Sentinel) new lights are bursting forth, which show most conclusively the tendency of things in Carolina. The last "Cheraw Gazette" has the following:

"On the Fence?"—The withdrawal of Mr. Calhoun from the contest for the Presidency, and the recent action of the Locofofo majority in Congress on the subjects of the tariff, abolition, &c., have forced us to take no active part in the present contest for the advancement of men, and induced us to climb to the top rail of Uncle Sam's fence, and coolly look on during the approaching crisis."

Interesting Correspondence.

Charlotte Co., Va., Jan. 1, 1841

SIR:—The undersigned, a committee of the Clay Club of this county, in execution of a duty assigned them, address you this communication, and request that you would so far deviate from your prescribed route as to favor the people of this county with a visit, while on your contemplated journey through some of our Atlantic States. Judging from the recent indications of the line of travel designated by yourself, we have but faint hopes that you will find it practicable to yield to this request; but we are, nevertheless, urged by your admiring and patriotic friends to make this request. And there are considerations which give this request a force somewhat peculiar.

Public opinion, here, may be said to be in somewhat of a transition state. Perhaps, until within a very recent period, there was no part of the United States that cherished stronger prejudices against you, personally, or that more unitedly condemned certain great measures, for the support of which you have been pre-eminently distinguished, than this portion of the Roanoke region. But a great change has supervened; many of us, now, truly &c. revere your great public services, your patriotic devotion to our common country, and the magnanimity of your character.

We were persuaded to think, and we believed, that a Protective Tariff, by adding the whole amount of duty to the price of the imported article, was a tax of peculiar inequality and oppression. But we are, at length, undeceived, and many of us begin to think that a Tariff, protective, not prohibitory, since it clarifies the supply without increasing the demand, must have the effect of lowering rather than of raising prices. Some of us begin to believe that a greater diversity of pursuit, resulting in the permanent establishment of a Home Market, is imperiously called for, to arrest the downward progress of Eastern Virginia. There is still a mass of prejudice existing on this subject, which might be dispelled by the far-sighted sagacity of him, who has the glorious distinction of projecting, defending, and sustaining the great scheme of American policy.

Hoping you may find it practicable to yield to the request and invitation herein presented, and tendering our best wishes for your continued good health, we subscribe ourselves with high respect and esteem,

CLEMENT CARRINGTON, }
RICHARD W. GAINES, }
HENRY CARRINGTON, }
To the Hon. HENRY CLAY.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

New Orleans, Jan. 23, 1841.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letter addressed to me, in behalf of the Clay Club of Charlotte county, in Virginia, inviting me to deviate from the route by which I propose to return home from North Carolina, so far as to visit Charlotte. I should be truly happy to accept it, if I could, and meet my fellow citizens of Charlotte; but as you appear to have anticipated, I cannot, without violating a necessary restriction, to which I subjected myself, prior to my departure from my residence. If I were to go off the line of my journey, I do not know where I might not be carried, by the kind invitations of my friends, or the inducements of my own feelings. There would be no limit to my travels; and I should be embarrassed to decide where to commence, and where to terminate them. I could not visit every place: and I would be invidious to discriminate between various points, having equal claims to my attention, respect and gratitude. The rule, which I have adopted, limiting myself to the route to which I shall proceed on my journey, is simple, and I hope, may be satisfactory.

It affords me great pleasure, Gentleman, to learn that the people of Charlotte and the neighborhood, renouncing preconceived prejudices and antipathies, are candidly reviewing their former opinions adverse to a protective tariff, and that many of them are disposed now to believe that reasonable and moderate protection, short of prohibition, is beneficial to the consumer, by augmenting the supply. The non-existence of manufactures in the United States would leave to foreign countries a monopoly in the supply of American consumption.

The prohibition of the fabric of foreign countries would transfer that monopoly to the home manufactures in the United States; but the monopoly would be modified and moderated, progressively, by competition among the home manufacturers. The true interests of the consumer are best promoted by a competition between the foreign and the national supply. The inevitable tendency of that competition is to reduce prices, as all experience has demonstrated. A

gentleman, visiting the consolations, the graces and the grace of opening manhood—of blossoming womanhood! What would become of society itself? How could it exist? And is that to be considered a charity which strikes at the root of all this?

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